

CITY OF WOODINVILLE **ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS & DATA** **2009**

Provided for the Residents by:

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City of Woodinville Administration

MAYOR	Chuck Price
DEPUTY MAYOR	Bernie Talmas
COUNCIL MEMBERS	Liz Aspen Jeff Glickman Scott Hageman Paulette Bauman Susan-Boundy Sanders
CITY MANAGER	Richard Leahy
CHIEF OF POLICE	Chief John McSwain and Chief Sydney Jackson



March 2010

Dear Residents, Businesses and Visitors of Woodinville,

As your new Chief of Police it is my pleasure to present the 2009 Annual Police Services Report for the City of Woodinville. This report provides you with an overall picture of our efforts to provide excellence in police services to the residents and visitors of our city. The report is designed to help you better understand crime trends, traffic incidents, response times and to tell you how we are doing as a community on our goal of being a safe, quality place to live, visit and do business.

The men and women of the Woodinville Police Department are committed to providing high quality professional law enforcement services to the residents of Woodinville. We have had an active partnership with our residents that have embraced the philosophy of community-oriented policing and problem solving. As a result of this partnership, we have seen reductions in crime during 2009. It is my goal to offer you a more approachable, transparent and effective police department in future years.

This past year the Woodinville Police Department received a grant to purchase new Police Mountain Bicycles for our officers to increase public awareness and deter crime. Foot patrol in addition to bicycle patrols in our downtown business core and tourist district will foster positive relationships with our residents and business owners. It is my goal for the residents to know their officers and officers to know their residents.

It is through these relationships and partnerships that we are able to identify and address pertinent safety issues in our city. The Citizen's Advisory Panel (CAP) is our most recent formal partnership that have been tasked with identifying issues and areas of concern related to public, pedestrian, vehicle and bicycle safety. After review and analysis of these issues, the CAP will offer responses and solutions to address the issues.

Woodinville is a safe community in which to live, work and play. We ask each citizen to consider joining us in our efforts to reduce crime by starting or joining a neighborhood watch program, becoming a volunteer, or signing up for the Citizen's Police Academy. Your Police Department takes great pride in serving the residents of Woodinville. We do our very best job when the community is involved. You can find more information about these programs at www.ci.woodinville.wa.us.

If you have any questions about this report or our services, please visit me at City Hall, phone me at (425) 877-2277 or e-mail me at sydneyj@ci.woodinville.wa.us.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you.

Sydney Jackson, Chief of Police
City of Woodinville Police Department



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About the Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report

The Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the Woodinville Police Department to support its mission, goals, and objectives. The goal of the report is to keep the City of Woodinville residents, staff, administrators, and elected officials informed of police service and crime activity in the city. The report is produced by the City of Woodinville Police Department in partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Research, Planning and Informational Services and Contracts Units. Questions about the report can be directed to the Woodinville chief of police.

The Police Service Highlights section gives a narrative of police efforts and year-to-year comparisons of selected crime and police service data. Most of the data in this section is taken from the Police Services Data section unless otherwise indicated as being from a difference source.

The Police Service Data section provides further detailed crime and police service data. Please note that numbers in this section may differ slightly from numbers in the Police Services Highlights due to rounding differences.

Woodinville Police Department Mission, Goals, & Core Values

Mission

The mission of the Woodinville Police Department is to prevent crime and create an environment where people feel safe, while providing quality, professional law enforcement services designed to improve public safety.

Core Values

The Woodinville Police are committed to the core values of Leadership, Integrity, Service and Teamwork. We firmly believe in our core values and let these values guide all work that we do in the community.

Goals & Objectives

In order to realize this mission, the City of Woodinville Police Department has adopted the following goals and objectives:

Goal # 1: Reduce crime and the fear of crime

Objective: Use information for crime analysis

Objective: Apprehend offenders

Objective: Prevent crime

Objective: Improve residents' feeling of security

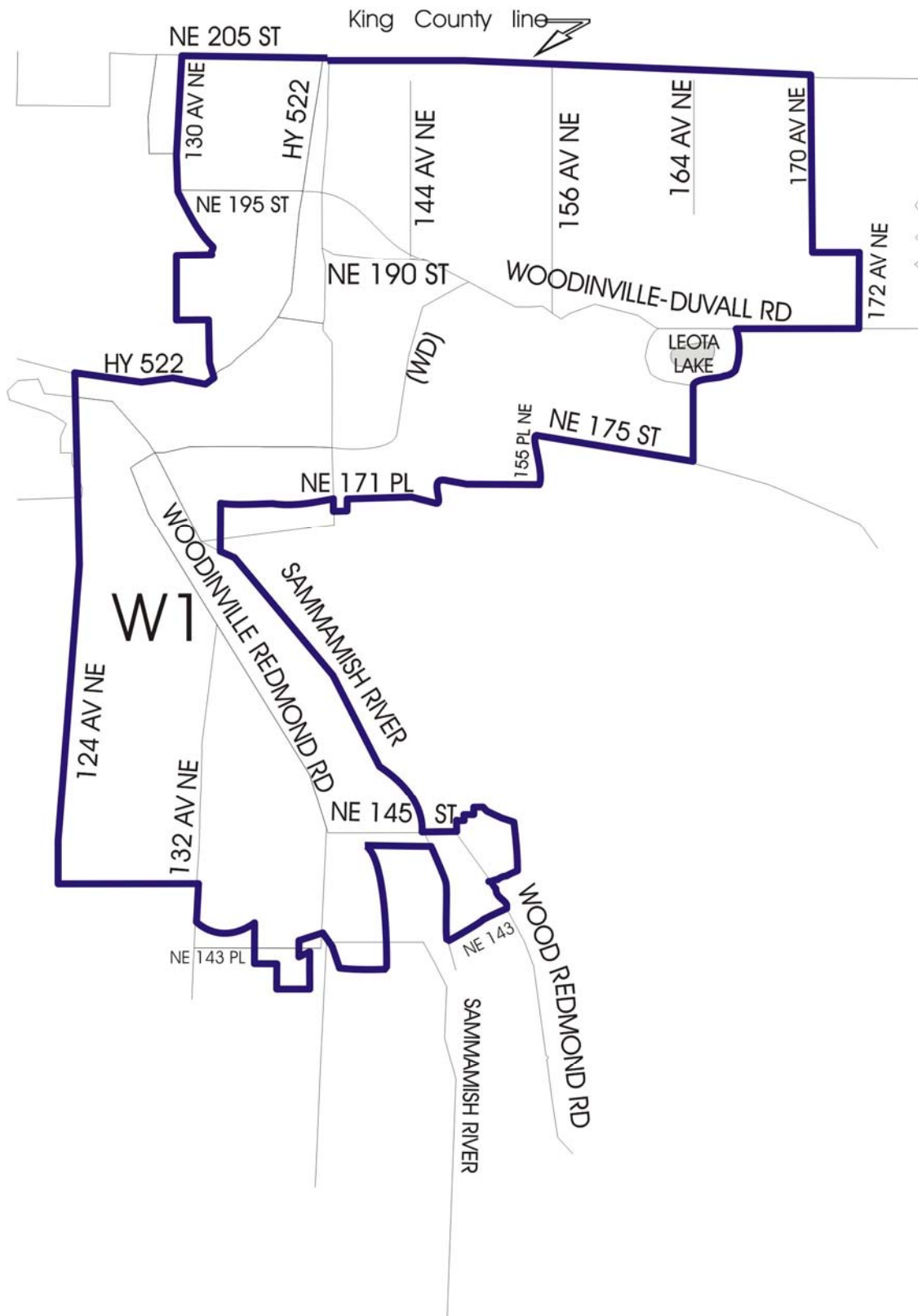
Goal # 2: Provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the City of Woodinville

Objective: Provide responsive services to residents.

Objective: Provide cost-effective services to residents.



City of Woodinville Patrol Area



City of Woodinville **Police Service Highlights** 2009



City Cost Comparison

The city cost comparison study is conducted annually by the King County Sheriff's Office Contracts Unit. The study accounts for city budget differences and may factor in (or factor out) certain line items in an effort to allow for "apples-to-apples" comparison between cities. Woodinville's cost per capita shown here is different than the contract cost per capita, which only includes Woodinville's law enforcement contract paid to the county. The following budget information is obtained directly from the city's budget, which may include funding for extra police services.

City	2008 Crime Rate	2009 Police Budget	2009 Population	2009 Budgeted Sworn	Cost/ Capita	Cost/ Sworn	Sworn/ 1000
Auburn	58.40	\$20,279,307	67,485	105.00	\$301	\$193,136	1.56
Bellevue	37.60	\$34,797,603	120,600	181.00	\$289	\$192,252	1.50
Black Diamond	17.10	\$1,635,549	4,180	12.00	\$391	\$136,296	2.87
Bothell	26.90	\$10,651,078	33,240	58.00	\$320	\$183,639	1.74
Burien	53.20	\$7,266,948	31,890	41.16	\$228	\$176,554	1.29
Covington	35.10	\$2,696,702	17,530	15.69	\$154	\$171,874	0.90
Des Moines	41.10	\$8,901,047	29,270	46.80	\$304	\$190,193	1.60
Duvall	5.70	\$2,215,952	5,980	3.50	\$371	\$633,129	0.59
Edmonds	25.40	\$8,346,588	40,900	56.00	\$204	\$149,046	1.37
Federal Way	55.50	\$22,907,641	88,580	136.00	\$259	\$168,439	1.54
Issaquah	31.70	\$5,973,895	26,890	33.00	\$222	\$181,027	1.23
Kenmore	17.80	\$2,889,355	20,450	16.25	\$141	\$177,806	0.79
Kent	59.90	\$24,723,934	88,380	117.00	\$280	\$211,316	1.32
Kirkland	42.20	\$15,409,621	49,010	69.00	\$314	\$223,328	1.41
Lake Forest Park	22.30	\$2,891,993	12,820	21.00	\$226	\$137,714	1.64
Lynnwood	68.50	\$13,673,851	35,740	81.00	\$383	\$168,813	2.27
Maple Valley	18.80	\$2,313,694	20,840	12.28	\$111	\$188,412	0.59
Mercer Island	19.20	\$5,490,326	22,720	33.00	\$242	\$166,374	1.45
Mukilteo	25.80	\$3,908,285	20,110	28.00	\$194	\$139,582	1.39
Newcastle	21.90	\$1,408,224	9,925	8.23	\$142	\$171,109	0.83
Normandy Park	26.30	\$1,811,944	6,485	12.00	\$279	\$150,995	1.85
North Bend	35.70	\$1,303,379	4,760	7.18	\$274	\$181,529	1.51
Puyallup	76.00	\$13,401,890	38,690	58.00	\$346	\$231,067	1.50
Redmond	34.10	\$11,937,743	51,890	85.00	\$230	\$140,444	1.64
Renton	NR	\$21,732,468	83,650	120.00	\$260	\$181,104	1.43
Sammamish	10.90	\$4,119,420	40,670	24.69	\$101	\$166,846	0.61
SeaTac	65.10	\$8,467,985	25,730	45.97	\$329	\$184,207	1.79
Seattle	61.30	\$253,317,181	602,000	1,277.00	\$421	\$198,369	2.12
Shoreline	33.40	\$9,688,715	54,320	53.64	\$178	\$180,625	0.99
Snoqualmie	12.70	\$2,805,755	9,730	13.00	\$288	\$215,827	1.34
Tukwila	166.70	\$12,464,291	18,170	68.00	\$686	\$183,298	3.74
Woodinville	45.30	\$2,341,974	10,670	13.19	\$219	\$177,557	1.24
Contract City Averages (weighted)					\$179	\$178,346	1.01
Non-Contract City Averages (weighted)					\$343	\$191,053	1.79



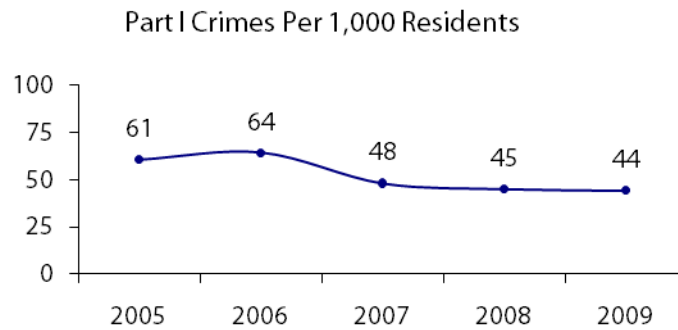
Data sources:

1. City budgets are found on city websites or via city finance personnel.
2. Population is from Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) estimates.
3. Crime rates are from the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC).
Crime rates for 2009 were not yet released at this report's publish date.



Woodinville's Crime Rate

The Crime Rate is a calculation of the number of Part I Crimes divided by population in thousands. Part I Crimes is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.



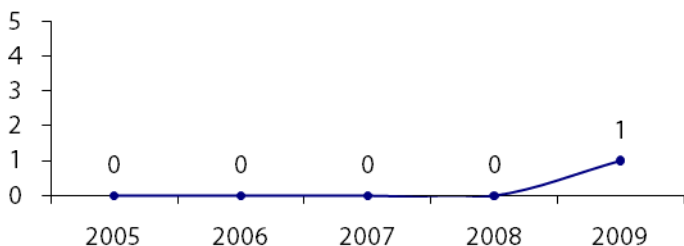
Source: Police Services Data



Part I Violent Crimes against People

Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as “violent crimes” or “crimes against people.” The following are Woodinville’s Part I Violent Crimes.

Murder



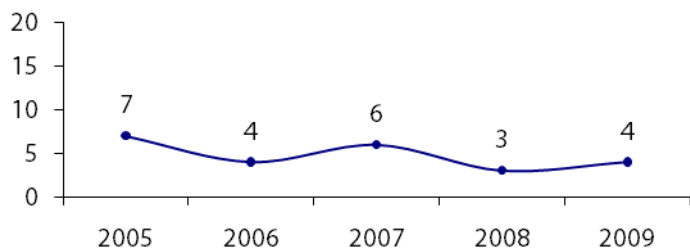
Source for all below: Police Services Data

Murder

The following situations are not included in this crime classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are counted as aggravated assaults.

The count for the 1 homicide in 2009 was an officer-involved shooting that was found to be justified after investigation.

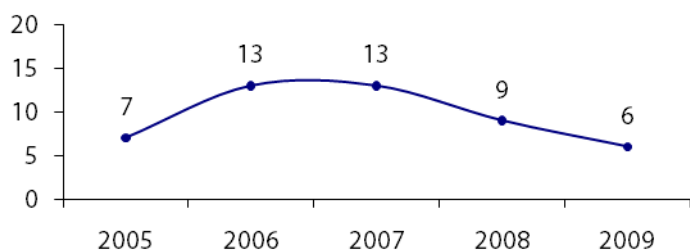
Rape



Rape

Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included in this count. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

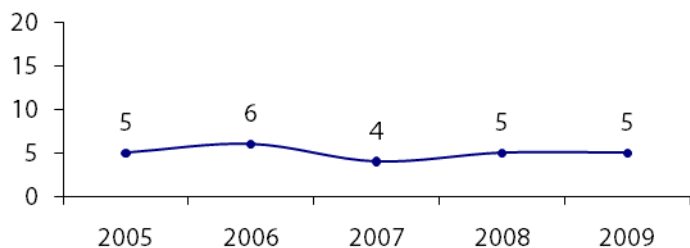
Aggravated Assault



Aggravated Assault

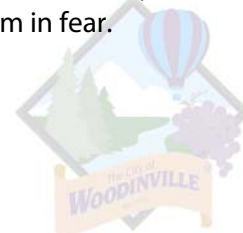
Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Robbery



Robbery

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force, threat of force, violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

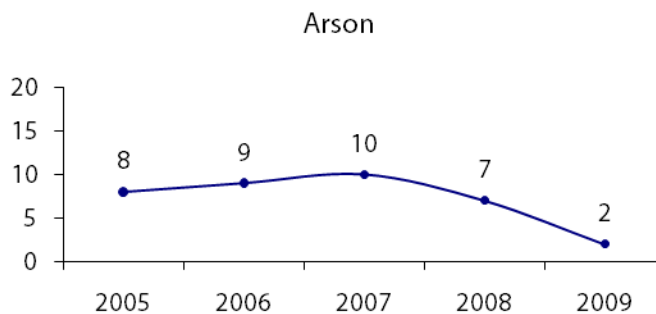


Part I Non-Violent Crimes against Property

The second group of Part I Crimes is known as “non-violent crimes,” “crimes against property,” or “property crimes.” The following are Woodinville’s Part I Crimes against Property. Information about vehicle theft, also included in this category, can be found with traffic and automobile incident information.

Arson

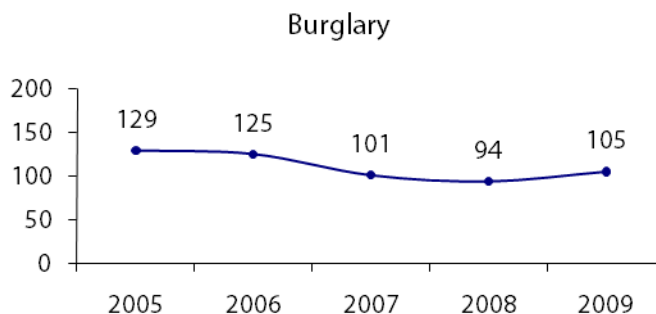
Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.



Source for all below: Police Services Data

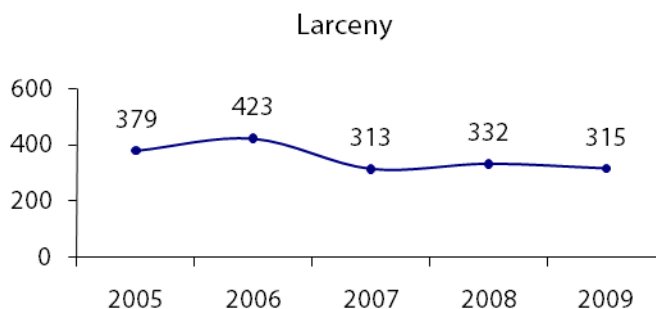
Burglary (breaking or entering)

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a commercial or residential structure with the intent to commit a crime. Attempted forcible entry is included.



Larceny (except vehicles)

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property of any value amount from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, forgery, check fraud, and like crimes are excluded.

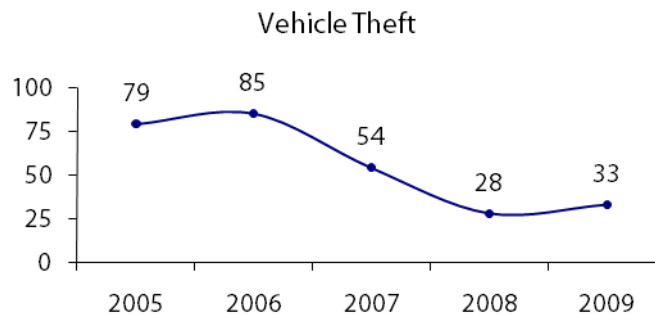


Traffic and Automobile Incident Information

Vehicle theft

Vehicle theft is included in Part I Crimes against Property. It is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which is defined as being self-propelled and running on a land surface and not on rails.

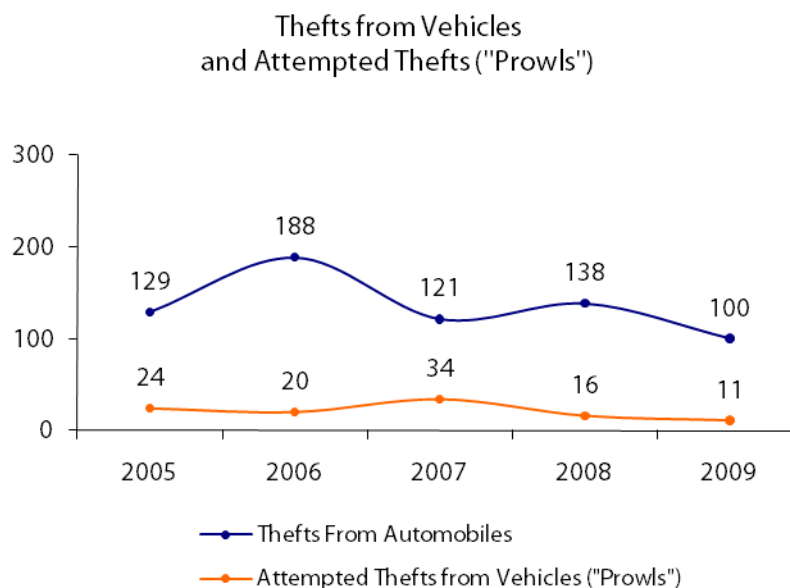
Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.



Source: Police Services Data

Thefts and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls") from Automobiles

A theft or attempted theft ("prowl") from an automobile is the act or attempted act of taking something from the inside of an automobile.

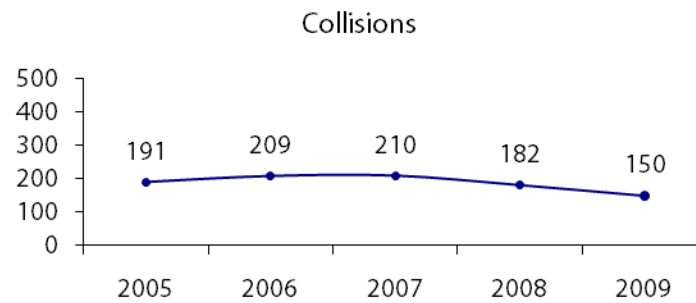


Source: Police Services Data and CAD System



Traffic Collisions

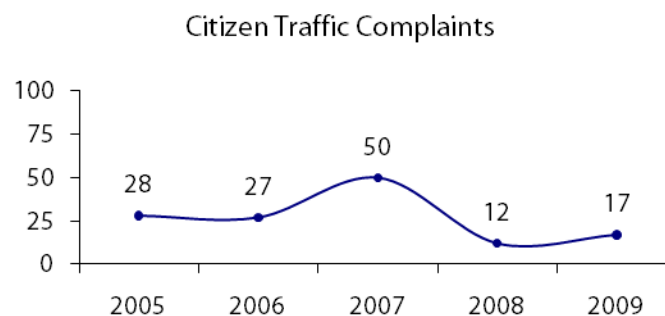
Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury, and fatality vehicle collisions. Driving under the influence (DUI) collisions are excluded from this category.



Source: Police Services Data

Citizen Traffic Complaints

Citizen traffic complaints include all reports residents make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. Complaints are assigned out to specific traffic enforcement units as well as patrol and are worked on a regular basis. Some complaints are resolved relatively quickly, while others become the site of on-going traffic enforcement projects.

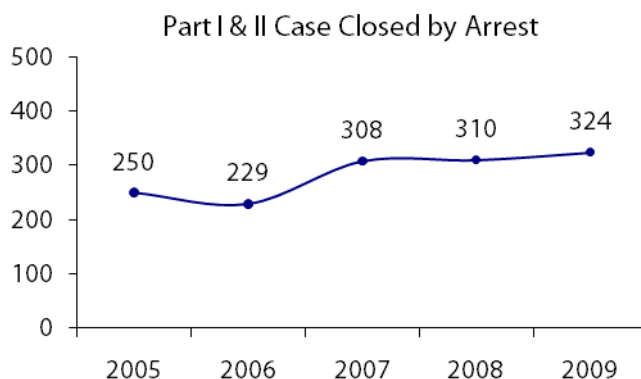


Source: Police Services Data



Part I & II Cases Closed by Arrest

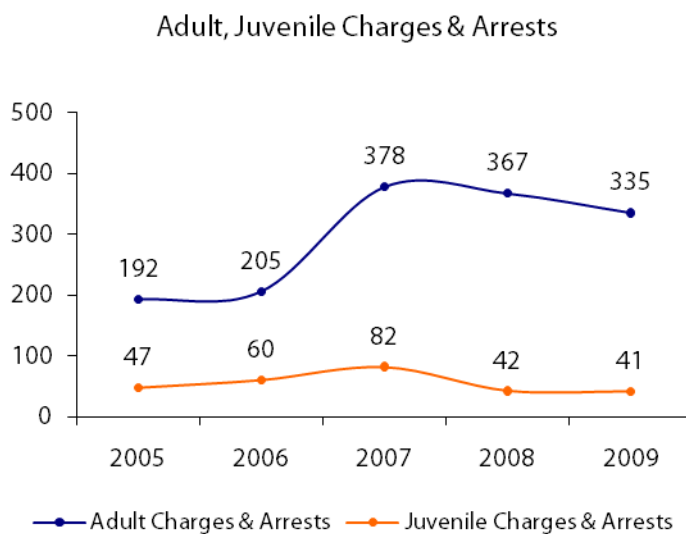
The cases below represent incidents where an officer or detective has recommended that the King County Prosecutor's Office file criminal charges against the case suspect. These criminal charges may result in an arrest or another form of punitive action, such as a citation. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.



Source: KCSO RPIS Unit

Adult and Juvenile Charges and Arrests

One or more charges can result from a single arrest. Charges also can be filed when probable cause exists against a person who may not have been arrested. The following are the total number of felony and misdemeanor charges and arrests by adult and juvenile status.



Source: Police Services Data

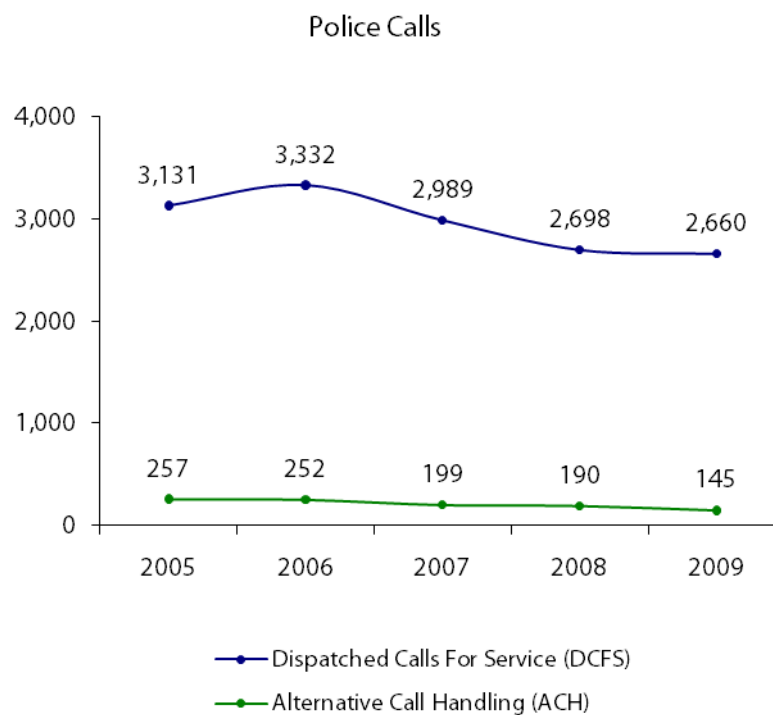


Calls for Police Assistance

The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. Residents can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a “dispatched call for service.”

In addition to dispatched calls for service, 911 center operators can take certain types of reports over the phone through alternative call handling (ACH). This allows police officers more time to respond to those who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

Following are the numbers of dispatched calls for service (DCFS) and alternative call handling (ACH) incidents reported.



Source: Police Services Data and CAD



Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): The number of DCFS shown here includes calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and that are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Total DCFS counts, as shown in the Police Service Data section, may be slightly higher (usually less than 5 percent higher).



Response Times to High Priority Calls

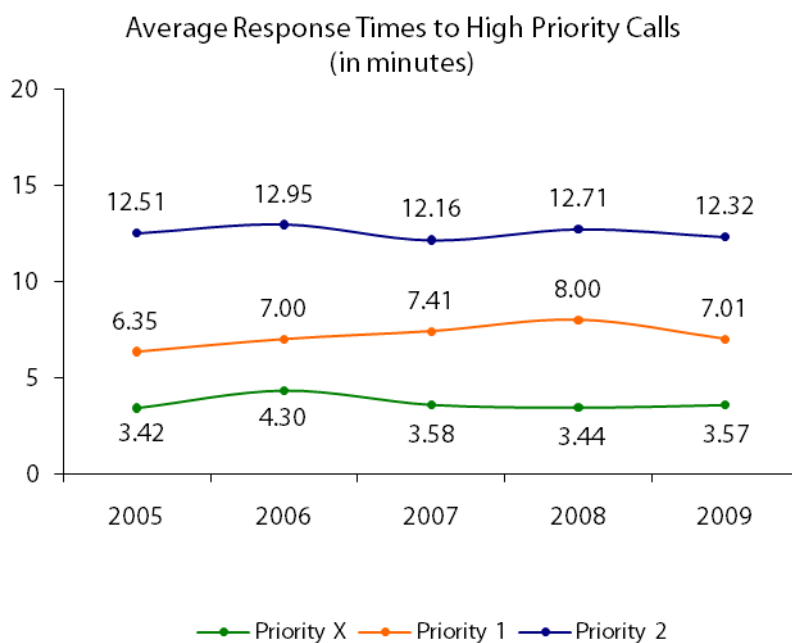
When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a "priority" based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

"Priority X" designates critical dispatches. These are incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

"Priority 1" designates immediate dispatches. These are calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

"Priority 2" designates prompt dispatches. These are calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Following are the City of Woodinville's Police response times for the above priority calls. Response times include all time from the receipt of a phone call to the moment an officer arrives at the location of the incident.



Source: Police Services Data

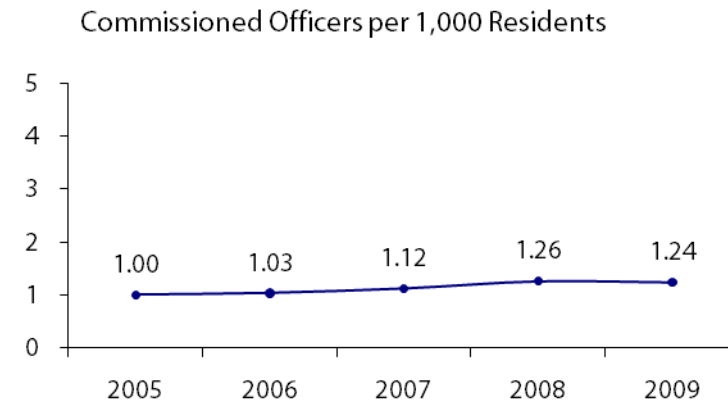


Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.



Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

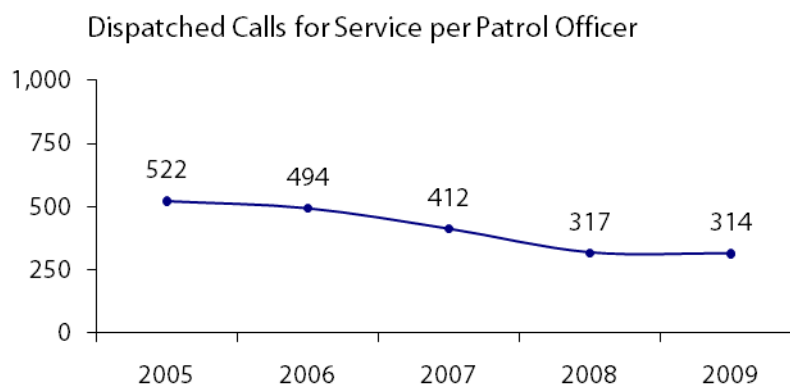
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Woodinville for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for the city. It does not include professional (i.e. non-commissioned) support staff.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Dispatched calls for service (DCFS) per patrol officer is the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number uses only dispatched calls Woodinville pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations, called "on views"). Also, the numbers below are *patrol only* and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

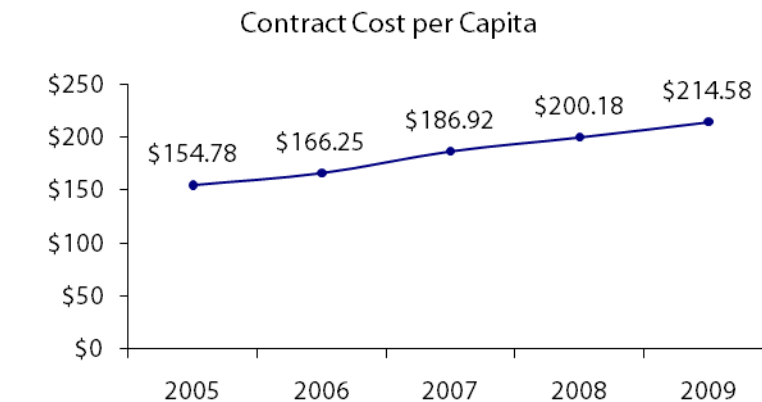


Costs of Police Services per Capita

The City of Woodinville contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

- Mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary
- Coverage if city officers are away
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers
- More experienced officers to select from for city staffing
- Cost sharing throughout the department to keep city costs down

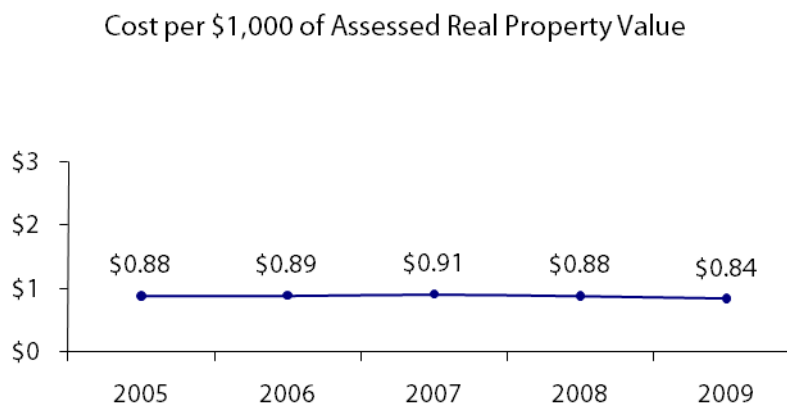
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The City of Woodinville may have additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget. These additional costs are not reflected in the contract cost per capita, which shows the contract cost for police services divided by Woodinville's population.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost per \$1,000 of assessed real property value shows Woodinville's contract cost in relationship to the property values of Woodinville.



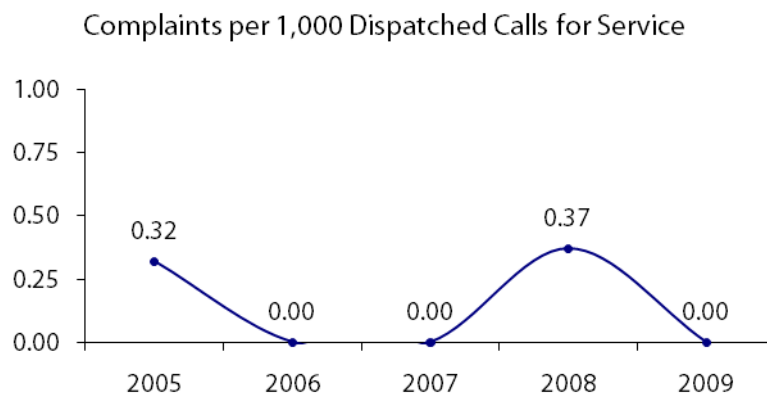
Source: King County Assessor's Office



Complaints against Officers

Complaints against city police officers can originate from the public or internal police department personnel. When a complaint is made, the King County Sheriff's Office Internal Investigations Unit (IIU), which reports directly to the Sheriff, will review the complaint and determine whether a formal complaint investigation should be made. The following are the total number of internal and external complaints that were formally investigated for City of Woodinville officers:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Complaints	1	0	0	1	0
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	3,131	3,332	2,989	2,698	2,660



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations Unit



City of Woodinville **Police Service Data** 2009



2009 Annual Report

CRIME SUMMARY

	2008	2009	Percent Change	Crime Rate	Total 2009 Cases Closed
Part I Offenses					
Criminal Homicide	0	1	N/A	0.09	1
Forcible Rape (incl. Attempts)	3	4	33.3%	0.37	3
Robbery	5	5	0.0%	0.47	2
Aggravated Assault	9	6	-33.3%	0.56	1
Burglary, Commercial	43	60	39.5%	5.62	5
Burglary, Residential	51	45	-11.8%	4.22	6
Larceny, over \$250	200	156	-22.0%	14.62	8
Larceny, under \$250	132	159	20.5%	14.90	23
Vehicle Theft	28	33	17.9%	3.09	4
Arson	7	2	-71.4%	0.19	1
Total Part I Offenses	478	471	-1.5%	44.14	54
Total Part II Offenses	482	448	-7.1%	41.99	111

NOTE:

The crime rate is calculated on the basis of 1,000 people (i.e., number of crimes per 1,000 people). The population is 10,670.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

	2008	2009	Percent Change
Dispatched calls for service	2,698	2,668	-1.1%
Adult charges/arrests	367	335	-8.7%
Juvenile charges/arrests	42	41	-2.4%
Officers assaulted	1	0	-100.0%
Total gang-related incidents	7	5	-28.6%
Total domestic violence related incidents	70	47	-32.9%
Hate crimes/malicious harassment reports	0	0	N/A



Part One Offenses

Criminal Homicide	1
Rape	1
Child Rape	3
Attempted Rape	0
Robbery, Highway	1
Robbery, Commercial	0
Robbery, Gas Station	0
Robbery, Chain Store	2
Robbery, Residence	0
Robbery, Bank	1
Robbery, Misc.	1
Robbery, Carjack	0
Assault, Firearm	0
Assault, Knife	0
Assault, ODW	3
Assault, Hands	3
Commercial Burglary, FE	46
Commercial Burglary, NF	10
Commercial Burglary, ATT	4
Residential Burglary, FE	23
Residential Burglary, NF	20
Residential Burglary, ATT	2
Larceny, +\$250	156
Larceny, -\$250	159
Auto Theft	27
Truck-Bus Theft	1
Other Vehicle Theft	5
Theft Boat/RV	0
Arson Confirmed	2
Total	471

Part Two Offenses

Assault Fourth	31
Total Forgery/Fraud	75
Stolen Property	6
Vandalism	66
Weapons Violations	5
Commercial Vice	0
Total Sexual Offenses	18
Gambling	0
Total Family/Juvenile	57
DWI	27
Liquor Violations	7
Disorderly Conduct	3
Kidnapping	1
Trespass	23
Opium, coke, etc.	0
Marijuana	19
Synthetic Narcotics	3
Other Narcotics	1
Hate Crimes	0
Viol. of Court Orders (Misd)	12
Viol. of Court Orders (Felony)	1
All other	93
Total	448

NOTE:

The number of DCFS (Dispatched Calls for Service) shown here includes all calls recorded by the Emergency 911 Communications Center as being city calls. However, this number may be slightly higher than the number of DCFS shown in the Police Service Highlights section, which reports only those calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Actual DCFS counts shown here are usually less than 5 percent higher.

Larceny Offenses

Auto Parts & Accessories	23
Bicycles	5
Coin Operated Machine Device	3
Gas	1
Non-specific Category	41
Pickpocket	1
Purse Snatch	0
Shoplifting	92
Taken from Auto	100
Taken from Building	49
Total	315

Dispatched Calls for Service

2009	2,668
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Response Times

Priority	Avg Time in Mins.
X	3.57
1	7.01
2	12.32
3	27.9



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ADULT AND JUVENILE CHARGES, ARRESTS, AND CITATIONS

	Adult Felony	Adult Misdemeanor	Juvenile Felony	Juvenile Misdemeanor	Total Adults and Juveniles
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	3	0	0	0	3
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	5	0	1	0	6
Larceny	5	65	1	12	83
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Assault, Fourth	0	16	0	4	20
Arson	1	0	1	0	2
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	2	0	0	0	2
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	2	2	0	0	4
Vandalism	0	6	0	1	7
Weapons Violations	2	0	0	3	5
Prostitution - Vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense (No Rape)	1	1	0	0	2
Narcotics/Drug Violation	9	6	0	2	17
Marijuana	0	15	0	5	20
Gambling, Other	0	0	0	0	0
DWI	0	23	0	2	25
Liquor Violation	0	6	0	5	11
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0
Other (except Traffic)	2	16	0	0	18
Traffic	0	147	0	4	151
TOTAL	32	303	3	38	376

NOTE:

Charges include all adults and juveniles booked, cited and charged in absentia. Charges do not include persons that are booked on warrants each quarter.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adult Arrests

An arrest is counted every time an adult is cited for a criminal offense or booked. More specifically:

1. It includes all adult bookings, plus
2. All adult citations which are classified as criminal non-traffic.
3. When an adult is both cited and booked, it is only counted once.

Cases Cleared /Clearance

The solving of an offense by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.).

CASE CLOSURE DEFINITIONS

Cleared by Arrest:

A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

Exceptional Clearance:

A case can be closed "exceptional" if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested out of the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case "exceptional.")

Unfounded:

Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses.

Administrative Clearance:

This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet. Investigations reveal who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person.

Inactive:

This category is used when all investigative leads are exhausted and the case can not be closed by any of the above classifications.

Dispatched Calls for Service

This includes calls received in the Communications Center which result in one or more patrol cars being dispatched.



Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other crimes. Virtually any crime can be classified as domestic violence. In the State of Washington, Domestic Violence is defined as a crime of violence against the person or property of a spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

Part I Offenses

This category is commonly known as the "Crime Index." Crimes include criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter; but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault (which excludes simple assaults), burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

Violent Crimes (Part 1)

These are a sub-classification of Part I Offenses which encompass murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Part II Offenses

This category includes all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I. Crimes include other assaults (simple), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving and/or possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution or commercial vice...i.e. statutory rape, indecent exposure, etc.), drug violations, gambling, offenses against the family and children, driving under the influence, liquor violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc.

Response Times/Priorities

Priority X - Critical Dispatch. This category is used for those calls that pose an obvious threat to the safety of persons. Examples include shootings, stabbings and in-progress crimes such as robberies or burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and suspect exists.

Priority 1 - Immediate Dispatch. This category is used for those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes that have just occurred where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.

Priority 2 - Prompt Dispatch. This category is used for those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Priority 3 - Routine Dispatch. This category is used for those calls where response time is not a critical factor. Examples include burglaries and larcenies that are not in progress, audible alarms, or other routine reports.

